



## Using ARM Data to Evaluate Convection-Permitting Simulations on the Summertime Surface Climate Over the Central United States

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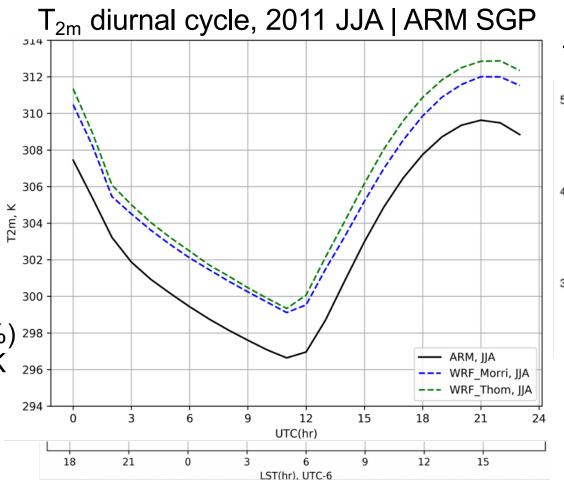


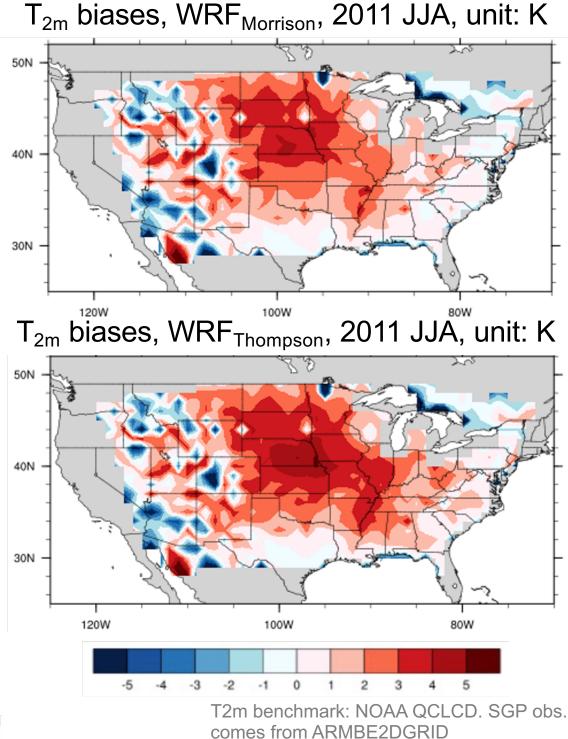


- Convection-permitting (4-km horizontal, 65 vertical layers) WRF simulations with Morrison and Thompson microphysics, covering 2011 May-Aug [Feng et al. 2018].
- Biases: WRF<sub>Morrison</sub> < WRF<sub>Thompson</sub> in magnitude and spatial extent.

Zoom in onto the ARM SGP site:

- T<sub>2m</sub> warm biases occur throughout the diurnal cycle, and WRF<sub>Morrison</sub> performs a bit better than WRF<sub>Thompson</sub>.
- T<sub>2m</sub> bias is 2.5 K for WRF<sub>Morrison</sub> and 3.2 K for WRF<sub>Thompson</sub>.
- Contribution from the Evaporative Fraction (EF) term is 1.0 K (40%) 298 in WRF<sub>Morrison</sub> and 2.1 K 296 (66%) in WRF<sub>Thompson</sub> 294 respectively.







## Rainfall from MCSs, soil moisture and the EF pathway

Accumulated precip, mm | ARM SGP

Accumulated precip decomposition, mm | ARM SGP

- From May to late July, both simulations underestimate accumulated rainfall. (WRF<sub>Thompson</sub> is worse than WRF<sub>Morrison</sub>).
- Categorical decomposition: differences in the accumulated precip are driven by rainfall from MCSs.
- Both simulations tend to have soil moisture deficit (WRF<sub>Thompson</sub> is dryer than WRF<sub>Morrison</sub> during Jul-Aug).
- Comparing to WRF<sub>Morrison</sub>,
  WRF<sub>Thompson</sub> has less
  accumulated precip, lower EF
  values (not shown) and larger
  T<sub>2m</sub> warm biases.

